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Bonn Votes \$330 Million for E. Berlin

East Germany Relaxes Travel, Paving Way for Western Visit by Honecker

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service
BONN — The West German government approved Wednesday a credit of 950 million Deutsche marks (about \$330 million) for East Germany. At the same time, East German officials announced a relaxation of travel restrictions between the two states.

The cabinet decision came after weeks of sensitive negotiations between Bonn and East Berlin. It was welcomed by all major political parties in West Germany as a reaffirmation of the blossoming détente between the two countries despite East-West tensions.

Philip Jenninger, the West German chancellor's adviser who conducted the talks with East German officials, said that agreement on the loan and the travel concessions meant that "we also now assume that East German head of state Erich Honecker will visit West Germany in the autumn."

Earlier this month, Mr. Honecker told an Italian newspaper that he definitely planned to make the trip.

The Honecker visit is seen in both German states as an important symbol of a sustained rapprochement.

But this warming of ties has generated anxiety among other East-bloc countries about the risks of encouraging notions of German reunification.

Despite such concerns, Western diplomats said that Wednesday's announcement probably served as a harbinger of continued improvement in relations between the two governments because of the strong mutual interests involved.

For Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the steadily improving dialogue and human contacts between the two nations arguably amounts to his greatest foreign policy success.

Moreover, good relations with East Germany would seem to refute opposition claims that his decision to proceed with deployment of Pershing-2 missiles last year would jeopardize ties with the East.

For Mr. Honecker, the economic benefits derived from West German financing enable him to "stabilize his regime and bolster the best living standard in the East bloc, without giving up too much," a senior Western diplomat said.

Mr. Jenninger said at a news conference that the new loan, which is similar to a 1.1-billion Deutsche mark credit underwritten

last year by Bonn, was being arranged by Deutsche Bank, the country's largest financial concern.

It would be repaid in 10 installments at an interest rate of 1 percent point more than the London interbank rate, or Libor, which is now at 6.5 percent.

Mr. Jenninger also announced measures that the East German government would introduce Aug. 1 to ease travel obstacles between the two German states.

Pensioners visiting East Germany will now be required to exchange 15 Deutsche marks per day instead of the previous 25 Deutsche marks, an amount that had inhibited frequent visits by poor elderly people to friends and relatives in East Germany.

West German travelers will be allowed to stay up to 45 days a year in East Germany instead of the present 30-day limit. East German pensioners and invalids will be able to spend 60 days in the West, twice the current limit.

West Germans living along the border will be able to cross more easily under the new rules. Limits on the value of goods East Germans can bring to the West will be increased and restrictions imposed

on musical records and publications coming from the West will be relaxed.

Mr. Jenninger contended that such steps should not be perceived as "a trade-off for the new loan but rather as an independent decision" taken by the East German government to reflect confidence in better relations between the two states.

"These measures are proof that efforts to improve our ties continue despite strains in East-West relations," Mr. Jenninger said.

But he admitted that the Bonn government sought even greater concessions on travel in the belief that fewer East Germans would attempt to emigrate if they were permitted the opportunity to travel more freely to the West.

"We cannot expect to solve all the problems at one stroke, but we will continue to press for the further easing of human contacts," he said.

Mr. Jenninger predicted that a new wave of East German emigrants, perhaps 5,000 to 10,000, would be allowed to leave by the end of the year.

West Germany's mission in East Berlin was closed to visitors several weeks ago after 55 East Germans sought asylum and ultimately gained passage to the West. The mission is expected to reopen in the next few days after alterations designed to improve security are completed.

The East German government has also promised to speed up the removal of weapons set up along the frontier to deter escape attempts, Mr. Jenninger said.

Following the approval of last year's loan, East German authorities withdrew the guns from points along one-third of the 440-kilometer (270-mile) border with West Germany.



President Ronald Reagan at Tuesday's news conference.

Reagan Starts Campaign With Truman-Like Blast

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan did a pretty fair imitation Tuesday night of Harry S. Truman as he opened his reelection drive on national television with a blistering counterattack on the "demagoguery" he said had filled the airwaves last week from the Democrats' convention hall.

While saying that he preferred to

income since Mr. Reagan came to office; and a General Accounting Office report that 493,000 families were moved off welfare due to Reagan administration initiatives.

But Mr. Reagan said spending had soared for programs in which the means of potential recipients could be tested, and he promised to keep intact a "safety net" of programs to protect the truly needy.

He stole one of the Democrats' favorite issues by promising Social Security recipients that he would ask Congress to approve their cost-of-living increase.

He made two other pitches to the middle-income families at whom Mr. Mondale had aimed his convention rhetoric, telling them that he wanted the House to increase individual retirement accounts for nonworking spouses and to provide tax credits for parents of private and parochial school students.

Throwing Mr. Mondale's slogan back in his face, Mr. Reagan said the test of his opponent's proclaimed "new realism" was whether congressional Democrats would move on such popular issues as crime control, prayer in school and a balanced-budget constitutional amendment.

That challenge recalled Truman's 1948 ultimatum to the Republican 80th Congress; he characterized it as a "do-nothing" congress for turning back many of his legislative programs, setting the stage for his "Give 'em hell, Harry" comeback campaign.

Repeatedly in the half hour, Mr. Reagan described Mr. Mondale and the Democrats as hypocrites who professed to care for the middle class while opposing tax cuts that help them, all the time taking

No Tax Increase Needed in 1985, Reagan Asserts

By Lou Cannon and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has said that he will not seek a tax increase next year if re-elected, but he has qualified this by suggesting that he might propose higher taxes if he cannot reduce the deficit sufficiently through cuts in spending.

Responding to the Democratic presidential nominee, Walter F. Mondale, who last week challenged the president to reveal his "secret plan" for a tax increase, Mr. Reagan said Tuesday night at a news conference:

"I have no plans for a tax increase. I believe it would be counterproductive with regard to the present recovery or expansion. Indeed, I believe that the tax cut that we had is largely responsible for the recovery that we're having."

Mr. Reagan added, in response to a question, that he could force a tax increase only if government spending still exceeded income after cuts had been made. But he said "I think we're a long way from that point."

Mr. Mondale, on a fishing vacation in northern Minnesota, said in a statement that he had "been hearing fish stories all week but tonight Mr. Reagan told a big one."

He said Mr. Reagan clearly was planning "unfair budget cuts and a tax increase that will sock the middle class."

Mr. Reagan said Tuesday that, instead of raising taxes, Congress should move quickly to pass a constitutional amendment requiring a balanced budget.

He called for quick action on several bills that have bogged down in Congress, including legislation to give tax credits to low- and middle-income parents who send their children to private schools, to provide tax incentives to draw businesses into central cities, to give religious groups access to meeting rooms in public schools and to toughen federal criminal law.

"It's time to test the 'new realism' and see if the Democratic leadership will move from words to action," Mr. Reagan said.

The phrase "new realism" was a key one in Mr. Mondale's acceptance speech at the Democratic convention; he said he would raise taxes if elected and contended that Mr. Reagan would have to do the same because of federal budget deficits of about \$175 billion.

Mr. Reagan's attack on the Democrats for delaying legislation he favors was repeated in sharper language in a nationally televised commercial aired Tuesday night.

In it, Mr. Reagan calls upon Mr. Mondale and the House speaker, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrats of Massachusetts, to translate "talk into action." He also said the bills

he favored "are being held hostage" by the Democrats.

Mr. O'Neill replied with an attack of his own in which he described the Republican statements as "a cynical attempt at a snow job on the American people."

In his news conference Tuesday, Mr. Reagan resisted efforts to pin him down on possible areas for spending cuts, except to say that he would rely on the report of the Grace commission, a presidentially appointed group that made hundreds of recommendations for reducing inefficiency in government.

But Mr. Reagan did say that Medicare, veterans' benefits and farm price supports would be among the programs that would be studied for possible savings.

Mr. Reagan jumped into the political campaign with critical remarks about Mr. Mondale and conciliatory ones about his running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York.

Mr. Reagan called the Democrats' selection of Ms. Ferraro "long overdue." He backed away from a comment by Edward J. Rollins, the campaign director of the Reagan-Bush '84 re-election committee, that Ms. Ferraro could "become the biggest bust politically in history."

Asked about the remark, Mr. Reagan said, "I wouldn't touch that question with a 10-foot pole."

The president took issue with a pledge Mr. Mondale made in his acceptance speech to halt U.S. backing of Nicaraguan rebels within 100 days of taking office.

As he has in the past, Mr. Reagan depicted the Sandinist government of Nicaragua as a Marxist threat to the hemisphere and said Democrats appeared to be "opposing everything that we've tried to do" in Central America.

He said he feared that the Democrats' "negatively treatment of El Salvador" was tantamount to letting it "slowly bleed to death."

Mr. Reagan also pointed proudly to the U.S. invasion of Grenada in October that toppled a Marxist government.

The president said Marshal Nikolai V. Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet general staff, had boasted that after years of having only one base in the Western Hemisphere, in Cuba, the Russians "now have bases here in Nicaragua and Grenada."

"Well, they don't have one in Grenada anymore," Mr. Reagan said. "It is the responsibility of this government to assist the people of Nicaragua in seeing that they don't have one in Nicaragua."

On another foreign policy issue, Mr. Reagan sidestepped a question about U.S. relations with New Zealand, where a Labor government was recently voted into office. Be-

British Miners, Police Clash at 2 Pits; Back-to-Work Campaign Is Rumored

The Associated Press
LONDON — Eight striking coal miners and a policeman were injured Wednesday and 99 strikers were arrested in fighting along picket lines in England and Scotland, police and union officials said.

Police said 74 pickets were arrested outside a mine near Nottingham, and 25 were taken into custody near Edinburgh.

The British domestic news agency, Press Association, quoted some of the Nottingham demonstrators as saying that they were trying to stop a back-to-work campaign led by Nottinghamshire miners.

British news organizations reported Wednesday that an unidentified leader of the Nottinghamshire miners, many of whom have continued working through the strike, is trying to coordinate a return to work at mines throughout Britain.

The Times of London said secret talks have been held in London and at 12 mines in an effort to set a date when all miners who want to work would report for duty. Similar stories appeared in two other newspapers and on British Broadcasting Corp. news programs.

A union official at the mine in Scotland said two strikers were hospitalized Wednesday, and police said six others were hurt.

Fighting started at the Bilston mine near Edinburgh when about 100 policemen advanced on 150 pickets who had taken control of a police checkpoint at the mine's main gate.

A union official, John Higgins, said pickets had moved on the checkpoint in a "peaceful protest against police brutality on Monday and Tuesday."

A police spokesman said fights broke out Wednesday between police and some of the 2,000 strikers at the mine near Nottingham. Police turned away 2,000 additional pickets in 500 vehicles heading toward the mine from a nearby highway, he said.

The spokesman said one policeman was slightly hurt at the Nottingham site and private vehicles were damaged when the pickets threw stones.

Wednesday's fighting followed a series of clashes Tuesday in which police arrested 95 strikers.

Official talks to end the strike, which has been going on since March 12, have gotten nowhere.

The miners are striking to protest the government's plan to close unprofitable mines and cut about 20,000 of the industry's 183,000 jobs.



An injured miner received aid Wednesday near Edinburgh.

Nigeria Decrees Firing Squad for Certain Offenses

The Associated Press
LAGOS — Defendants convicted of illegal oil trading, drug trafficking, armed robbery or arson against public property will be shot by firing squad, the military government of Nigeria has decreed.

The decree, announced Tuesday, also provides maximum prison sentences of 21 years for cheating on university and government examinations, but exempts youths under 18.

Those charged under the decree are to be tried by special tribunals, with each having a judge and three military officers. The sentences may be reviewed by the Supreme Military Council.

About 100 persons have been detained since the coup Dec. 31 and charged with illegal oil trafficking. Oil Minister Tam David West said in February that Nigeria was losing about \$1 million a day from illegal oil transactions.

campaign "on our program" and not "against our opponents," Mr. Reagan served notice that, if the Democrats pulled verbal rough stuff on him, he was ready to retaliate in kind.

From his opening salvo against the Democratic-controlled House, which he said was blocking popular legislation that was "long overdue," to his closing claim to being a pioneer in promoting the interests of women, Mr. Reagan was as feisty and assertive a candidate as any manager could hope to see.

While enjoying the free air time that networks give a presidential news conference, Mr. Reagan signaled several themes of his campaign strategy.

He was palpably eager to label his Democratic challenger, Walter F. Mondale, as a high-tax, big-spending liberal, who would walk away from the struggle with communism in the hemisphere even if it left the victims to "bleed to death."

He was equally eager to avoid personal confrontation with the Democrats' vice presidential nominee, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York, brushing off a question about her participation in campaign debates and protesting that he had never meant to suggest that there was "tokenism" in her selection.

Mr. Reagan took Mr. Mondale's statement that a tax increase is inevitable next year and tried to turn it against the challenger. He denied the Democrats' statement that he had "a secret plan" for such an increase, but he later conceded that there were conditions that might make it necessary.

While handling Ms. Ferraro cautiously, Mr. Reagan responded to her assertion that his record on social legislation was almost un-Christian with a ferocity suggesting that either his pride had been injured or his political prospects endangered.

"There's no basis for this demagoguery," he said, adding that "there is not one single fact or figure to substantiate" the allegation "that our budget practices had victimized the poor and the needy."

The evidence cited by Democrats includes officially reported increases in the number of people in poverty; Urban Institute studies that households under \$10,000 have suffered a 5.6-percent loss of

income since Mr. Reagan came to office; and a General Accounting Office report that 493,000 families were moved off welfare due to Reagan administration initiatives.

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Israel's Labor Party Leaders Accept Principle of Governing With Likud

The Associated Press
TEL AVIV — Leaders of Israel's Labor Party said Wednesday that they were willing to join the rival Likud bloc in a bipartisan government to break Israel's election stalemate.

But they said they would do so only if Labor headed the coalition.

Party officials said they would insist that such a government be led by the Labor leader, Shimon Peres, and not by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Likud.

The Labor officials said there was little chance that Mr. Shamir would agree to subordinate himself to Mr. Peres. They indicated that the party's move was a tactical gesture to show the public and the small parties, many of which favor a bipartisan government, that Labor was doing all it could to unite the country after Monday's divisive and inconclusive general election.

Israel's next government will have to deal with the continuing occupation of southern Lebanon and a 400-percent annual inflation rate apart from the overall deadlock in political moves toward peace in the Middle East.

A Shamir aide said that Mr. Shamir would not let Likud join a Labor-led government. Mr. Shamir proposed a government of national unity two weeks ago. Likud said it should head such a government because it has more support among the small parties.

While the talk of a unity government spread, Labor and Likud each continued efforts to form a government coalition on its own. Both parties looked beyond traditional allies for enough backing to gain the necessary 61 seats in the 120-member Knesset.

Labor had a majority over Likud in Monday's elections, but Mr. Shamir seemed better poised to form a coalition since he is ideologically closer to most of the religious parties that have the crucial votes in parliament.

According to Israel television, a full count of civilian ballots gave Labor 45 seats compared with 41 for Likud. Labor took 35.4 percent of the vote and Likud had 31.9 percent.

The results, which will be completed Thursday when soldiers' votes are counted, mean that both Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres have to court 13 small rightist and leftist parties to gain a Knesset majority.

The concept of a unity government had been rejected outright by Labor until Wednesday. Then, Moshe Shahal, head of the Labor faction in the outgoing parliament, said Labor "has not ruled out the formation of a broadly based government."

"On the contrary," he said, "we have discussed forming a broad-based government as possible."

He said Labor had to recognize that several of its potential coalition partners strongly favored a unity government.

Labor's new approach was seen as a device to convince parties that it was doing all it could to form such a government. Once that was clear, party sources said, Labor might have an easier time forming its own narrowly based coalition.

Israeli newspapers and radio stations presented the confused electorate with a multitude of possible solutions.

The daily Hadashot suggested a

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Reagan to Lift Ban on Soviet Fishing

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has decided to ease the ban on Soviet fishing in U.S. waters, imposed after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979, a State Department official said Wednesday.

The official said the administration will allow Soviet fishermen to catch 50,000 tons (45,000 metric tons) of fish annually in U.S. waters. He declined to give further details pending an official announcement.

However, Chris Koch, an adviser to Senator Slade Gorton, Republican of Washington, said in Seattle that the Russians would be allowed to fish in the northern Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea this year.

The Russians have not been allowed to catch fish in U.S. waters since 1980, when President Jimmy

Carter imposed the ban because of the intervention in Afghanistan. It was not clear what rationale Mr. Reagan would cite for lifting the fishing ban, since Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan. Earlier, Mr. Reagan lifted Mr. Carter's ban on U.S. grain sales to the Soviet Union, also imposed because of the Afghanistan intervention.

While there had been a ban on Soviet fishing in American waters, Russian fishermen were not prohibited from buying from Americans on the high seas. As part of the new arrangement, Mr. Koch said, the Russians agreed "to buy one ton more from U.S. fishermen for each ton of allocation they get."

Mr. Koch said the additional purchases would mean \$8 million more for U.S. fishermen.

By law, the only fish the Russians will be able to catch inside the

U.S. 200-mile (320-kilometer) economic zone are those not being fully harvested by American fishermen.

Soviet ships will be permitted within three miles (4.8 kilometers) of the U.S. coast but have been barred from waters near the Strait of Juan de Fuca, off the state of Washington, because of concern over security for American nuclear submarines operating there.

The Russian catch will be limited to 40,000 tons off Alaska, mainly of pollock and yellowfin sole, and 10,000 tons off Washington, Oregon and northern California, mainly of hake.

Those are the species the Russians are currently buying at sea through a joint venture operated by Marine Resources Co. of Seattle. The Soviet government owns half of the company.

'Deep Throat' Star, Preachers Unite to Fight Pornography

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service
INDIANAPOLIS — With librarians, booksellers and civil libertarians on one side and Baptist preachers, radical feminists and Linda Lovelace on the other, this midwestern city is heading for a First Amendment showdown over a novel approach to banning pornography.

The battle is over the nation's first ordinance that defines pornography as a violation of the civil rights of women, and it is being closely watched by nearly a dozen cities weighing similar laws.

The Indianapolis statute, adopted in May, links pornography to violent crime against women and allows any woman who says she has been harmed because of pornographic material to seek damages from the businesses that sell or exhibit it.

If the new law passes constitutional review, the first complaint is likely to come from Linda Mar-

chiano, who starred as Linda Lovelace in the movie "Deep Throat." Ms. Marchiano has said she will seek to bar sales of "Deep Throat," which is one of the most popular X-rated videotapes, because she was forced to make the film as "a sexual slave" in the early 1970s.

Opponents say the ordinance is so broad that novels by John Updike, Sidney Sheldon and Judith Krantz could be banned, as well as such films as "Sweet Away," "Body Heat" and "Last Tango in Paris."

A federal judge is scheduled to make a preliminary ruling next week in a suit that has blocked the law from taking effect. Other plaintiffs in the suit range from the American Booksellers Association to the local Video Shack.

It offends me as a woman," said a former city corporation counsel, Sheila Stueck Kennedy, an attorney for the plaintiffs. "I don't like it when people try to ban books in the name of feminism. I consider my-

self a feminist, and to use feminism to justify an outrageous attack on freedom of thought and expression really makes me angry."

Michael Gradison, director of the Indiana Civil Liberties Union, said: "Whether they call it by any other name, it's still censorship. It would turn Indianapolis into a cultural wasteland."

But the Republican mayor, William H. Hudnut 3d, says the law can succeed where zoning efforts have failed to halt the spread of adult bookstores and X-rated theaters that dot many city centers.

"To say we want to rid our community of the influence of violent sexual material doesn't mean we want to close down freedom of the press in our town," said Mr. Hudnut, a former Presbyterian minister. "It doesn't mean you can't read 'Lady Chatterley's Lover.'"

"There's a sensible line to be drawn," he said.

But even the law's supporters cannot agree on how far it extends.

Mr. Hudnut says the law might be used to ban Playboy or Penthouse magazines, while its chief sponsor, Beulah Coughenour, a city councilor, says simple nudity is not covered.

Greg Dixon, pastor of the Indianapolis Baptist Temple and former secretary of the Moral Majority, said the law was aimed at "the total debauching and degrading of women in the most lewd and vile manner."

"The average person in the community, religious or not, has no idea what this material is like," he said. "It's beyond their ability to even grasp."

The dispute has forged a strange alliance between the church-going conservatives who turned out by the busload when the council considered the issue, and radical feminists such as the author, Andrea Dworkin, and Catharine MacKinnon, the University of Minnesota law professor who wrote the statute. A similar MacKinnon measure

was adopted in Minneapolis last winter, but was vetoed by Mayor Donald Fraser.

The Indianapolis law calls pornography "a systematic practice of exploitation and subordination based on sex which differentially harms women."

It defines pornography as "the graphic sexually explicit subordination of women, whether in pictures or words" in which "women are presented as sexual objects who enjoy pain or humiliation."

The definition continues: "Women are presented as sexual objects who experience sexual pleasure in being raped," and "in scenarios of degradation, injury, abuse, torture, shown as filthy or inferior, bleeding, bruised or hurt" and as "sexual objects for domination, conquest, violation, exploitation, possession, or use through postures or positions of servility or submission or display."

Under the law, a rape victim could try to prove that the attack

was prompted by a pornographic movie and seek damages from the theater and film distributor. Any offended woman could file a complaint with the city's equal opportunity board, with the courts having final authority on banning material and awarding damages.

Several council members expressed private misgivings about the law but felt it would be political suicide to oppose it, an attorney in the case said.

Still, Mr. Gradison said the law "has not turned out to be as politically popular as the Republicans thought."

"Not a single women's group has come out in favor of it, only the right-wing evangelical groups," he said.

The council recently exempted works in which "isolated passages" are obscene, but opponents say the law remains too broad. They say hard-core material is already banned by obscenity laws that are rarely enforced.

Arabs Say Israeli Poll Strengthens Extremism

AMMAN, Jordan — Arab officials said Wednesday that Israel's elections strengthened Jewish extremism, while Palestinian Liberation Organization officials predicted more Arab-Israeli violence.

Taher al-Masri, Jordan's foreign minister, told the daily Al-Rai newspaper: "Extremist factions will overrun and influence political decisions taken by either of the two main parties in Israel."

The newspaper called the inconclusive results, which left Israel's two major parties courting the support of rightist and leftist splinter parties, "the victory of terrorism."

Hani al-Hassan, a top adviser to Yasser Arafat, the PLO chairman, was quoted by Al-Rai as saying that Israel could resort to war as a result of the inconclusive elections. "One should now expect a return to the principles of war... a wide-ranging military adventure," he said.

In Kuwait, Salim al-Zaoun, head of the PLO office there, said: "Solutions to the Middle East problem won't come through Israeli or American elections. Both the Likud and Labor parties of Israel are equally hostile to the Arabs, although they might differ in methods and styles."

Mr. Zaoun said that the election results reinforced the necessity of armed attacks on Israel. "The military option remains the sole alternative for the Arabs in dealing with Israel," he said.

One Kuwaiti official said Israel "remains a military entity given to aggression and bent on seizing more Arab territory, regardless of which party ascends to power."

Many Palestinians living in the

Gulf region privately expressed disappointment over the results. They had hoped for a Labor Party victory, because Labor has said it would be prepared to negotiate a return of Arab lands for peace.

Al-Seyass, a Kuwaiti newspaper, quoted an unidentified Palestinian source as saying that shortly before Monday's elections, "preparations were made for Arab-Israeli peace talks under American auspices."

"Jordan, the PLO and other parties were to have joined these talks under guaranteed U.S. sponsorship," it said. "Washington, during the second quarter of this year, had arranged a complete accord between the PLO, Jordan and Israel for peace talks."

However, Mr. Zaoun of the PLO disclaimed any knowledge of the reported plan. Al-Seyass said that the Labor Party had promised to relinquish about 65 percent of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to the Arabs.

The Americans, the paper said, had reached an understanding with the Labor Party that the West Bank be initially returned to Jordan for five years.

Afterward, a Palestinian entity would be set up in association with Jordan, as specified in President Ronald Reagan's initiative for the Middle East, the paper said.

The Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Rai said in an editorial that the Israeli leaders will "remain indecisive and unable to solve any problems with the Arabs, and that precisely is the basic policy of Israel."

"It will pave the road for the leaders of the military establishment to mount further adventures and grab more territory," it said.

Israel Closes Liaison Office Near Beirut

Karami Is to Visit Syria To Discuss Peace Plan

United Press International

BEIRUT — Israel has severed its last official communications link with Lebanon, officials said Wednesday.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Rabin said Israel prepared to meet with Syrian leaders for talks on strengthening Beirut's peace plan.

Responding to Lebanese demands, the Israeli Foreign Ministry in Tel Aviv said it had closed the liaison bureau around midnight Tuesday and recalled the Israeli staff members.

The office in Dbyeh, about 7 miles (11 kilometers) northeast of Beirut, was operating within the framework of the May 17, 1983, troop withdrawal accord between Israel and Lebanon. Lebanon annulled the agreement earlier this year.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry said the abrogation of the agreement "at Syrian dictate" was "contrary first and foremost to the interests of Lebanon itself."

"Israel considers itself free as always to take steps to maintain its own security interests and to secure the northern border," the ministry said.

State-run Beirut radio described the Israeli statement as a threat to Lebanon.

Mr. Karami planned to visit Syria on Thursday for talks on strengthening Beirut's peace plan and applying it in the hills outside the Lebanese capital.

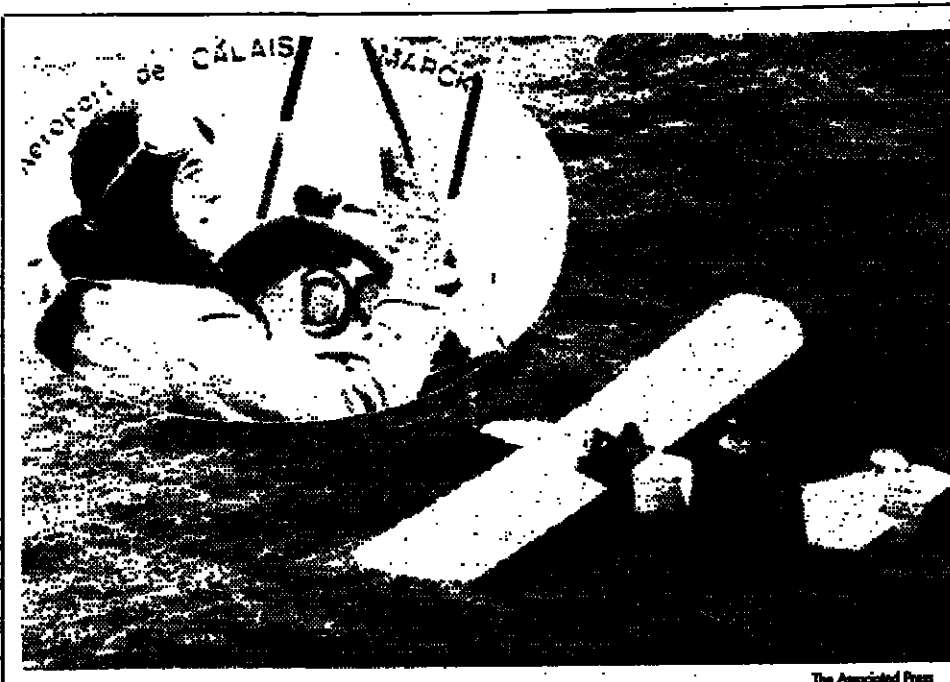
Lebanon's official National News Agency said President Hafez al-Assad would receive the Syrian prime minister and a delegation of Lebanese leaders on their one-day visit.

The Damascus meeting would review steps taken by Mr. Karami's government to "rescue and provide security" to Lebanon after nine years of civil war, the press agency said.

Syria's influence over Lebanese politics has grown steadily this year, culminating in a Syrian-mediated security plan that took effect July 4 in Beirut and stopped five months of heavy fighting in the city.

The Israeli Foreign Ministry statement on the closure of the Dbyeh office said: "Israel will continue to maintain contacts with its numerous friends in Lebanon from all the sects and will continue to strive for good neighborly relations with Lebanon in the hopes Lebanon will be free to operate as a sovereign and independent country."

The Christian militias, which advocate collaboration with Israel, have their own liaison office in Jerusalem.



ANNIVERSARY FLIGHT — Patrick Lindsay flew across the English Channel from Calais to near Dover Tuesday in a replica of the French plane that made the first crossing 75 years ago. Mr. Lindsay, a director of Christie's, the London auction house, is shown waving at left. He took 37 minutes to complete the flight of about 25 miles (40 kilometers), roughly the same time it took the Frenchman Louis Blériot in 1909.

NATO Adopts Wait-and-See Attitude Over the Lifting of Polish Sanctions

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization officials discussed Poland's amnesty Wednesday, but they delayed a decision on lifting Western economic sanctions, diplomats said.

The NATO secretary-general, Lord Carrington, said after a meeting of the North Atlantic Council: "There was a preliminary discussion of the implications of the Polish amnesty. The subject is one on which the allies have agreed to keep in close touch, and discussions are continuing."

Diplomats said there was general agreement that the Polish decision was a positive step and should be reciprocated. They said that before sanctions were lifted, the NATO countries were waiting to see how the amnesty was implemented and whether constraints were put on released prisoners.

The main Western restrictions still in force are a ban on new financial credits to Poland and a ban on high-level political contacts. In addition, the United States has suspended trade privileges and held up Poland's requests before the International Monetary Fund.

Polish diplomats said they hoped their application before the International Monetary Fund would be reviewed in September with a view to a favorable decision by the end of the year.

■ **Reagan Studies U.S. Moves** President Ronald Reagan said Tuesday night that he realized that U.S. economic sanctions against

Poland penalized the people as well as the government and he said he was studying the possibility of lifting some of them, Reuters reported from Washington.

Responding to questions at a news conference, Mr. Reagan said: "We are studying what they have done, their legislation on amnesty, very carefully right now." If it is determined that Poland has met

U.S. conditions for ending the sanctions, he said, the United States will respond.

The conditions given by Mr. Reagan in the past include release of political prisoners and a renewed dialogue between the government on one side and independent labor unions, now outlawed, and the Roman Catholic Church.

He defended his environmental record, saying there was "not one fact" to substantiate the criticism.

He claimed that the Republican Party's registration drive was aimed at all voters, brushing aside detailed descriptions from Republican organizers about their elaborate measures to target members of the military and fundamentalist churches, Hispanics and Asian-Americans, all groups considered likely to support Mr. Reagan.

And in what was perhaps the most defensive statement of the

evening, he said there was no reason "except lack of trust" for the financial markets to be "jittery" or for interest rates to be so high.

"Lack of trust" is a line the Democrats like to use, and chances are that it will disappear from the Reagan script when he takes his Truman act on the road later this week.

rotating leadership, with Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres each serving as prime minister for two years. Another daily, *Ma'ariv*, said another possibility was a Labor-led joint government that would rule for only one year.

Several of the small parties in line for cabinet posts said they would press for a bipartisan coalition government, and four of Israel's leading writers, all of them prominent Labor Party figures, called for a unity cabinet. They are Amos Oz, Haim Guri, A.B. Yehoshua and S. Yizhar.

Labor blames Likud for Israel's economic woes, the costly Lebanon war and the deadlock in Middle East peace moves.

But a Labor government would probably be too weak to take bold decisions, Labor was assured of six seats of the Shinit faction and the Citizens' Rights Movement, a religious party and the support of former Defense Minister Ezer Weizman's new Yehad party, which won two seats.

Mr. Weizman said he favored a national unity government "to be headed by the largest faction."

■ **Belgian Dies in Volcano Fall** STROMBOLI, Italy — A Belgian priest died Wednesday when he fell into the crater of the Stromboli volcano, police reported. They identified the priest as Don Pierre Bertrand, 53, of Monstreu, Belgium.

■ **Australian Comments** Prime Minister-elect David Lange said Wednesday that he had not talked to Mr. Reagan about port access for U.S. ships, United Press International reported from Wellington, New Zealand.

"The president of the United States can say whatever he likes," he told a Wellington newspaper. "But he and I have not spoken."

Mr. Lange told another interviewer the United States did not intend to pressure New Zealand into changing its stand on the ANZUS defense grouping, which also includes Australia.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Fabius Wins a Vote of Confidence

PARIS (AP) — A resigned Socialist government under France's new prime minister, Laurent Fabius, won a vote of confidence in the National Assembly early Wednesday but abstentions by Communist Party deputies raised the prospect of renewed labor unrest.

The vote on Mr. Fabius's policy of austerity and modernization was 279-157, with 46 abstentions. The outcome was never in doubt because the Socialists have a majority in the National Assembly.

The abstention by the Communists, junior partners in the previous cabinet of President François Mitterrand, left them free to criticize the government. That, in turn, removed political restraints on France's largest union, the Communist-led General Confederation of Labor, which is expected to escalate its demands in the fall.

Change Backed in Lisbon Security Bill

LISBON (Reuters) — Justice Minister Rui Machete told parliament Wednesday that certain clauses in the government's draft of a widely criticized internal security bill should be changed.

Citing the clause allowing for use of the armed forces in internal security as an example, he said, "It is out of the question that the armed forces should take part in any internal security activities or take police measures under normal circumstances."

Discussion of the bill, which has been denounced by members of the governing coalition of Socialists and Social Democrats as well as by opposition parties, has dragged on for weeks. No vote is expected before the end of this week.

Stalemate Easing Over U.S. Arms Bill

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The congressional stalemate that has blocked progress on a military authorization bill has started to ease as Senate Republicans offered a modest compromise to get negotiations started.

At a meeting Tuesday between House and Senate negotiators on the military bill, the Republicans suggested reducing the total amount authorized for the fiscal year 1985 to \$299 billion from \$300 billion. In addition, they said that they would accept tighter restrictions on the deployment of MX missiles and other weapons systems.

Senate aides said that the meeting was marked by "a spirit of compromise," but it is still uncertain that House Democrats will accept such a high authorization figure. The Senate-passed bill provides for \$299 billion in authorized spending for the fiscal year that begins October 1, an increase of 7.8 percent over current limits after accounting for inflation. The House version provides for 5-percent growth, or \$292 billion.

U.S. Senate Asks News of Sakharovs

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — The U.S. Senate has overwhelmingly approved a resolution urging the Soviet Union to provide specific information on the whereabouts, health and legal status of Andrei D. Sakharov and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, to nations that signed the Helsinki agreement on human rights.

The nonbinding resolution, approved 93-0 on Tuesday, urged President Ronald Reagan to protest strongly against Moscow's refusal to provide information on the couple. The Soviet Union told U.S. officials on June 7 that Mr. Sakharov was alive and well. The Reagan administration replied June 8 that it wanted "visible assurance."

Mr. Sakharov, a dissident physicist, began a hunger strike in early May in an effort to gain permission for his wife to leave the Soviet Union for medical treatment. Soviet officials have said that he is alive and well.

U.S. Immigration Bill Seems Doomed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate leaders and the Reagan administration said Wednesday that they would not accept the House version of a major revision in U.S. immigration law, apparently dooming the bill this year. It is expected to be reintroduced in early 1985.

The bill is opposed by Hispanic groups and the Democratic presidential nominee, Walter F. Mondale.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Wednesday that "the House version is unacceptable." Normally, a House-Senate committee would be named to iron out differences, but that would require the compromise to go back before each chamber, with a doubtful outcome.

Spain To Expel Iranian Diplomat

MADRID (Reuters) — Spain will expel an Iranian diplomat in connection with the arrest of four Iranians on Monday and the discovery of an arms cache in Barcelona, Spanish official sources said Wednesday.

They said the diplomat was confined to his home and would be expelled within 24 hours. Press reports said he was a cultural attaché at the Iranian Embassy.

The Interior Ministry described the four arrested men as "international terrorists." It said Tuesday that they planned to assassinate an Iranian dissident living in Spain and escape by hijacking a Saudi airliner.

19th Round of Hong Kong Talks End

BEIJING (Reuters) — The 19th round of formal talks between China and Britain on the future of Hong Kong ended Wednesday with the usual joint statement that they had been "useful and constructive."

The talks lasted two days. The next round is to be held Aug. 8-9. Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British foreign secretary, is scheduled to arrive Friday for four days of meetings with top Chinese officials on the scheduled return of Hong Kong to China in 1997.

■ **Habré Names New Foreign Minister** NDJAMENA, Chad (AP) — President Hissene Habré shuffled his cabinet late Tuesday and named Goussou Lassou as foreign minister. The post had been vacant since the Jan. 7 death of Idriss Mikine from malaria.

Mr. Lassou emerged as the highest-ranking political figure in the Njame regime when he was named executive secretary of Mr. Habré's new National Union for Independence and Revolution party. It was formed June 24 with Mr. Habré as president.

He has been a close associate of the president since the early days of Mr. Habré's rebel movement in northern Chad, and had been serving as minister for higher education.

■ **Africans Adopt Food Crisis Pledge** HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) — About 50 African nations pledged Wednesday to become more self-reliant in feeding their people while still calling for increased international aid for agricultural development.

Ending a three-day conference sponsored by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, farm and rural development ministers adopted a broad declaration stating that the solution of the food crisis rests with the efforts of our own governments and peoples.

But it added, "We call on all international organizations and donor agencies to increase their financial and material assistance to accelerate agricultural development."

■ **For the Record** Two car bombs exploded on French-ruled Guadeloupe in the Caribbean on early Wednesday and killed three people, an Interior Ministry official said in Paris. He said it was suspected that the victims were separatist extremists and that the bombs went off prematurely.

Indonesia agreed in principle to open a Palestine Liberation Organization mission in Jakarta, the government announced after a meeting Wednesday between the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, and President Suharto. A spokesman said that "when the mission will be opened, another matter." Indonesia has been lukewarm about a PLO office out of concern that Moslem extremists would try to link up with it.

■ **Cesar Virata** was named Wednesday as prime minister of the Philippines for a second term by President Ferdinand E. Marcos. Mr. Virata, 53, is also finance minister. He has been prime minister concurrently since 1981.

■ **Liberia's military leader**, Samuel Doe, was sworn in Wednesday as president of a newly created national assembly that is to oversee the process of returning the country to democratic rule. General elections are scheduled for October and November next year, and an elected government is due to take over from the military in January, 1986.

■ **In Upper Volta**, Commander Amadou Sawadogo, deputy army chief of staff, was seriously injured in a machine gun attack last week, the government newspaper *Sidwaya* said Wednesday. It did not say whether the attackers had been identified or apprehended.

■ **The U.S. House of Representatives** on Wednesday approved and sent to the White House legislation allowing student religious meetings in public high schools. Passage on a vote of 337-77 reversed the chamber's March defeat of a similar bill.

■ **Correction** An item in the June 27 Business People column incorrectly identified the new position of Masanori Sakurai of Ricoh Co. of Japan. Mr. Sakurai was named president of Ricoh U.K. Products Ltd.

Interview With Rebel Leader Is Broadcast in El Salvador

New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — Guillermo Ungo, one of the top political leaders of the Salvadoran rebels, addressed the country in a radio interview Tuesday in which he warned that military operations would continue until the government agrees to unconditional negotiations.

The 90-minute interview seemed more notable because it was broadcast than for anything that was said. Mr. Ungo, in Panama, was interviewed by telephone by the Roman Catholic radio station in San Salvador.

He is the leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the political arm of the umbrella organization for the five guerrilla groups fighting in El Salvador. He is also head of the Salvadoran Social Democratic Party and was President José Napoleón Duarte's running mate in the presidential elections in 1972.

In the interview, Mr. Ungo, who is considered among the more moderate leftist leaders, reiterated a call for a national dialogue and emphasized that the United States would have to be a partner in any settlement.

Earthquake Shakes Alaska

The Associated Press

PALMER, Alaska — A moderate earthquake jolted Alaska's most populous region on Tuesday, but no damage was reported, officials at the Alaska Tsunami Warning Center said. The tremor's epicenter was about 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Anchorage and the quake registered 4.3 on the open-ended Richter scale.



LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

NOTICE OF PREQUALIFICATION

The League of Arab States proposes to launch in the near future an international competitive bidding for the construction and equipment of its new headquarter in Tunis, Tunisia. The project extends over a surface-area of about 40,000 square metres including, particularly, a reception-room, a conference-hall, meeting-rooms, an office-building and an underground parking-lot.

The work will be tendered as a single lot involving all building, equipment and decoration services and must be completed within a global period of 24 months. Interested bidders are kindly requested to send their prequalification dossier before 31 July 1984 to the following address:

League of Arab States,
37, Avenue Khereddine Pacha,
Tunis, Tunisia.

The prequalification dossier should include the following items:

- A checklist of similar projects carried out by the bidder over the last ten years with a specific mention of:
 - name of builder;
 - surface involved;
 - short summary of work completed;
 - final cost of project;
 - contrat defined period and effective execution-period.
- Amount of real capital and reserves.
- Turnover for each of the last three years.
- Number of permanent staff per professional category as well as organisation-chart.
- Bank references.

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Unlikely Allies Emerge As U.S., Soviet Support Iraqis in Gulf Conflict

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — The fortunes of the Gulf war have clearly placed the United States and the Soviet Union in a de facto alliance in support of Iraq, according to diplomats here.

The siding of the two nations with Baghdad is just one of the curious international alignments to have grown out of the nearly four-year war. The Saudi Arabian monarchy is paying the bill for Communist-made arms, and France is supplying missiles that Iraq is using against oil tankers of industrialized nations.

The most common thread running through the alliance building around Iraq is hostility toward the fundamentalist Islamic regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran.

But according to diplomats in Baghdad, the countries supporting Iraq are also hoping to secure a hold in what they see as a relatively stable, oil-producing nation that could play a major role in the area when the war comes to an end.

In addition, some countries have been drawn into supporting Iraq by financial interests and multibillion-dollar development projects for which payment has been put off until after the war, thus giving them a stake in an Iraqi victory.

The Soviet Union had been cool toward Iraq since President Saddam Hussein purged and executed Communist sympathizers and banned the Communist Party after taking power in 1978. But now Moscow has resumed large-scale arms shipments.

Moscow's move is believed to be primarily linked to Tehran's banning of the Jewish Party, Iran's Communist party, and the arrest of many of its members, beginning in February 1983, as well as the expulsion of 18 Eastern bloc diplomats three months later.

The Iranian government had vowed that it would be "neither East nor West," and Ayatollah Khomeini once said of the United States and the Soviet Union: "There is no difference between America and Russia. Each is worse than the other."

With the end of U.S. influence in Iran in 1979, when the Islamic revolution overthrew the shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the Soviet Union had hoped to extend its influence over its neighbor. By late last spring, however, the effort appeared to have failed, and the ruling mullahs turned openly on the Communists.

Western military sources in Baghdad say that in the last few months, there has been a large-scale resupply of Soviet-built arms, including tanks, artillery and missiles. This has given Iraq's forces an overwhelming predominance of weapons.

Diplomats stress, however, that the Soviet supplies do not include "anything that could change the strategic balance of the region." That apparently means that Iraq has received no long-range missiles that could reach Israel.

In addition, the Soviet Union is believed to be putting pressure on its allies, primarily North Korea, to cut back on arms sales to Iran.

A major thrust of the U.S. support of Iraq, diplomats said, has been a State Department effort headed by Richard M. Fairbanks 3d, a special negotiator for the Middle East, to persuade Western countries not to sell arms to Iran. According to both Western and Arab sources, these countries include South Korea, Italy, Spain and Portugal.

Another key element in the growing U.S. involvement in Iraq is the planned construction of a \$1-billion oil pipeline from Iraq's Kirkuk refinery through Jordan to the Gulf of Aqaba. The project, now under negotiation, would include a \$570-million contract for the Bechtel Corp.

From the American point of view, the pipeline, along with a second planned line through Saudi Arabia, would help tie Iraq to what is regarded as moderate pro-Western countries in the region.

The Iraqi perspective is that having an American equity in the project would guarantee its protection from Israel. Also, former officers of the Bechtel Corp. are prominent in the Reagan administration.

Iraq is now pumping about 700 million barrels of oil a day through its Turkish pipeline. A second pipeline through Syria, which supports Iran, was shut off by Damascus.

Leaders of Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries, fearful that a wave of Islamic fundamentalism will topple them from power, are also paying Iraq billions of dollars in oil money to fight the war. Most of these funds are used for arms purchases.

One estimate in diplomatic circles is that the conflict may be costing Iraq as much as \$20 million a day. Diplomats speculate that Saudi Arabia is paying 60 percent of the cost and Kuwait 30 percent, with other Gulf countries making up the rest.



Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, in Washington, holds a shirt saying "A Woman's Place Is in the White House."

Ferraro Plans to Disclose Her Husband's Holdings

By Charles R. Babcock

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York has denied that she violated House rules when she omitted the financial holdings of her husband, a New York real estate executive, from her annual financial disclosure statements.

The Democratic Party's vice presidential nominee promised to make a full disclosure of both his and her holdings and their tax returns within three weeks.

House rules require members to disclose the holdings of their spouses unless they have no knowledge of, and derive no benefit from, the spouse's assets.

Questions about her disclosure were raised this month after The New York Times and Congressional Quarterly reported separately that Ms. Ferraro was a shareholder and secretary-treasurer in P. Zaccaro Co., the real estate company of her husband, John A. Zaccaro, and that she had failed to list details of his financial status.

The Times said that "her disclosure statement gives a partial picture of Ms. Ferraro's financial status, which she and her husband have declined to discuss."

In a statement issued by her office, Ms. Ferraro, the Democratic nominee for vice president, said: "My financial disclosure forms for 1979 through 1984 complied with what is required of members of Congress who have spouses with separate financial holdings."

An instruction booklet for members prepared by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct says the benefit test "should be interpreted very broadly" and notes that the member must be able to say he or she "neither derives, nor expects to derive, any financial or economic benefit from the item."

The member would benefit if income from the spouse's holdings were used for vacations, education of children or maintaining a home, the booklet adds.

Ms. Ferraro was not available Tuesday to answer questions about the statement. But an attorney for the Mondale-Ferraro campaign, who asked not to be identified, said that Ms. Ferraro and her husband filed separate tax returns and that the benefit rule "has to be read with common sense or it is an exemption that applies to no one."

The attorney said Ms. Ferraro's accountant was told verbally by the ethics committee staff that her husband met the exemption standard when she entered Congress in 1979. The attorney did not rule out the possibility that Ms. Ferraro might amend her disclosure statements to add Mr. Zaccaro's holdings.

Representative George Hansen, Republican of Idaho, has pointed out that he was convicted recently of making false statements for willfully failing to disclose his wife's holdings. However, Mr. Hansen was accused by prosecutors of placing some of his own assets in his wife's name to shield them from the disclosure requirements.

Ms. Ferraro said Tuesday that she would disclose her husband's holdings in a statement she is required to file with the Federal Election Commission within 30 days of being nominated.

She will do so, she said, because "my husband and I believe it is in the public interest to do so and because the office of vice president is one of high public trust."

She added that the disclosure would include his and her tax returns "for the past several years."

Ms. Ferraro's running mate, Walter F. Mondale, released a copy of his tax return last year. President Ronald Reagan has released his returns annually since taking office.

Vice President George Bush's taxes are done by the trustee of his blind trust, so he does not have a copy of his tax return to release.

Fire at U.S. State Department

WASHINGTON — A fire broke out Tuesday on the ninth floor of the State Department but the blaze was not serious enough to force evacuation of the building, a spokesman said.

Reagan Puts Off Aid for Anti-Sandinists

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to give up its effort to gain congressional approval for \$21 million in additional aid to Nicaraguan rebels in the current fiscal year, senior officials said Tuesday.

Instead, the officials said, the administration will attempt to obtain money for the rebels in the 1985 budget.

In its 1985 budget request, the Central Intelligence Agency has asked Congress for \$28 million for the rebels.

"What we do not want is a complete cutoff or language that bars any American aid," a senior administration official said.

The House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence deleted the \$28 million requested by the CIA before approving the 1985 intelligence authorization bill. The House of Representatives is scheduled to debate the bill next week. Administration supporters are expected to offer an amendment that would reinstate the money.

The House has voted three times in the last 12 months against providing any more money for the rebels, who have operated with U.S. support since 1981.

Before Congress recessed for the Democratic National Convention, the Republican-controlled Senate voted against tacking the \$21 million sought by the administration for the current fiscal year onto a supplemental appropriations bill containing funds for a variety of domestic programs, including summer jobs.

Reagan administration officials contend that the Senate would support additional aid this year, but they have concluded that such action is unlikely in the House.

Last year, despite House objections, Congress approved an omnibus spending bill for the 1984 fiscal year that included \$24 million for the Nicaraguan rebels. When the \$24 million began to run out earlier this year, the administration requested the additional \$21 million.

The latest administration strategy, according to national security officials, will focus on attempts to persuade lawmakers in both the House and Senate that the rebels have played an important role in modifying Nicaraguan behavior and have given the United States a bargaining chip in negotiations with the Sandinistas.

"Through the rebels," said one senior administration official, "we can keep pressure on the Nicaraguans to limit their aid to guerrillas in El Salvador and come to the bargaining table."

The officials said they thought the opening of talks between Washington and Managua last month would help persuade members of Congress that the rebels have played an important role in U.S. policy in Central America.

Earlier this year, Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts, who is chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, said he would support providing \$4 million in humanitarian aid to the rebels if the Senate would agree to wind down the rebel activities.

Administration officials said Tuesday that humanitarian assistance for the rebels, or a broader program of humanitarian aid to Nicaraguan refugees, might be acceptable if not part of a program to end rebel activities.

■ Truce Offered for Free Vote

A Nicaraguan presidential candidate who opposes the government said the anti-Sandinista rebels have told him to negotiate a ceasefire if Nicaragua's leftist government guarantees a free election. The Associated Press reported.

Armando Cruz, candidate of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinator, an opposition coalition, said Tuesday that the rebels "are ready to put down their weapons if the government accepts the demands of the opposition for free elections."

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would help persuade members of Congress that the rebels have played an important role in U.S. policy in Central America.

Earlier this year, Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts, who is chairman of the House Intelligence Committee, said he would support providing \$4 million in humanitarian aid to the rebels if the Senate would agree to wind down the rebel activities.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Israelis Deserve Better

The disheartening news from Israel's political garden is that the weeds are crowding out the flowers. The center is falling against the fringes. Democracy flourishes, but government flounders. Only a third of the electorate wants to keep the regime of recent years, yet only a third prefers the Labor establishment of the past. Still another third has elected a dozen sectarian parties or individuals who are now in position to impose their minority views on both hungry parties shopping for a frail majority in the Knesset. Whatever cabinet is thus pasted together is bound to fall apart before long. And it cannot possibly pursue coherent economic or strategic policies.

Israel thus finds itself without a consensus, and without a prospect of consensus, about how to tame a runaway inflation, disengage from a still costly occupation in Lebanon or deal with an unmanageable population of more than a million Palestinian Arabs.

After three decades of mostly external trauma, Israel's main challenge now is internal, and systemic. Its politics not only respect dissent but rewards dissenters with disproportionate influence. The most extreme of them are poles apart, but instead of strengthening

the moderate middle, this division only pulls them further apart. Hostile Arab and Communist factions on one side and Jewish terrorists like Meir Kahane on the other now have to be reckoned with in the tawdry maneuvering. Already-serious social strains between European and Middle Eastern Jews will be further aggravated by the fundamentalist demands of intolerant religious factions.

Meanwhile the casualties in Lebanon will continue to mount. And a 400-percent inflation threatens economic ruin, despite enormous aid from the United States.

Valiant, gifted Israel deserves better. Yet its well-wishers around the world cannot help until it musters the strength to reorganize. Israelis are not nearly as fragmented as their politicians, but they cannot coalesce in a political system that so hugely rewards the disgruntled and the idiosyncratic. The strongest government now would be a coalition of the two major parties, incompatible though their main policies are. Let such a coalition devote itself to a single objective: a redesign of the voting system and a new, clarifying election. Where none can govern, none can prosper.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

All right, it was foolish from the start to expect Israeli voters to please the United States by making their election a referendum condemning the ruling Likud's West Bank policy. "The West Bank is only an issue to those ardently pro-settlement and those bitterly opposed," an Israeli wrote recently. "To the bulk of the population, it is simply another element in the intricate desire for security."

There is no denying, however, that from the point of view of American self-interest, the Israeli elections were a deep disappointment. Labor, with its promise of a new West Bank agenda, had the Lebanon war, 400-percent inflation and Menachem Begin's political demise going for it. Still, Likud fared well. Both parties lost seats, and Likud lost more; but Likud lost to small parties in its nationalist-religious camp, parties that will help it govern, while Labor lost mainly to parties outside its camp. It will take a few days to finish the counting and a few weeks or more to construct another government coalition. To the extent that it is not more hard-line, it will likely be weaker than the one in power now.

A friendly democratic country's vote must be respected, but there should be no hesitation to assess its meaning. Most Americans who

care for Israel, and many who don't, believe Likud's annexationist policy on the West Bank is driving Israel to the point where, to stay Jewish, it will become increasingly anti-democratic. The Likud course has constricted efforts to find common U.S.-Israeli strategic ground, and compromised the American claim to run an independent Middle East policy.

For a while — perhaps, given the record, a long while — the Israeli government will be able to use Palestinian intransigence and disarray and Jordanian caution as cover for its refusal to try drawing Arabs into a respectable Camp David-type negotiation. There is much truth — and further cover — in the arguments that the Arab world is preoccupied by security threats other than Israel and that the market is constantly devaluing the Arabs' oil card.

There remains the continuing and troubling spectacle of America being a party to Israel's denial of political rights to the Palestinians. One does not have to exaggerate the disaster that may befall U.S. interests in order to oppose the policy that Likud has been diligently pursuing for the last seven years. The policy is wrong. U.S. acquiescence is wrong. The policy cannot be justified — or ignored.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Will They Stop to Vote or Pass 1984 By?

By James Reston

SAN FRANCISCO — This lull between the presidential nominating conventions is misleading, for both parties are now fighting harder than ever before to register past novotons. On the outcome of this mobilization struggle may lie victory or defeat in November.

Walter Mondale, who led President Reagan in a Gallup-Newsweek poll last week, 48-46, is counting on the workers, the teachers and particularly his vice presidential nominee, Geraldine Ferraro, and Jesse Jackson to get out the vote. Mervin Field, the California pollster, estimates that between 9 and 14 million more voters will go to the polls in November than did in 1980.

Turnout in this year's primary elections increased slightly, by 0.7 percent. But only 15.2 percent of those eligible actually voted.

In addition to the party registration campaigns, more than 100 pri-

vate groups are trying to recruit the dropouts, most of whom are supposed to favor the Democrats.

For example, the Voter Education Project, based in Atlanta, claims to have registered about 750,000 new black voters in 11 Southern states. This organization says it has signed up 300,000 new black voters this year in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. It notes that Ronald Reagan won these six states in 1980 by a total margin of only 88,000.

In Texas, the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project estimates that there were 488,000 Hispanic voters in 1980 in that state and that there will be over a million by November, although the Democrats are not so sure of the Hispanic vote as they are of the black.

Both parties are using new techniques to recruit new voters. For

example, the governors of New York, Michigan and Texas are permitting state employees to register potential voters who apply for state jobs and services. And the Republicans are even using a talking computer that calls up potential Republican voters and bangs up if it gets a Mondale supporter on the line.

The wild cards in this registration game, of course, are Ms. Ferraro and Mr. Jackson. The latter polled more than 3 million in the spring primaries, but will they turn out for Mr. Mondale in November?

Ms. Ferraro is the Democrats' main hope for a substantial increase in the women's vote, but again the question is whether the excitement she aroused among women at the convention will transfer into a massive women's vote in November.

She may not help the Democratic Party in the South, where there is lingering resentment at the presence of two Northern liberals on the Democratic ticket. "It's most observers guess that she will attract many more women voters than she loses, particularly among young voters, who complain the most and tend to vote the least."

"The women in this country have

a lot of grievances," Mike Royko of the Chicago Tribune observed here the other day. "Every woman who feels herself 'oppressed' is a potential Ferraro voter."

Also, the women are potential voters for the last 100 days of the campaign, capable of soliciting voters block by block in the nonvoting areas of the big electoral states if they are quickly organized.

Ms. Ferraro, like Mr. Jackson, is a symbol of the Democrats' theme of fairness and equality. Their themes are "It's a white man's world unless the women vote," and "Don't get mad, get even."

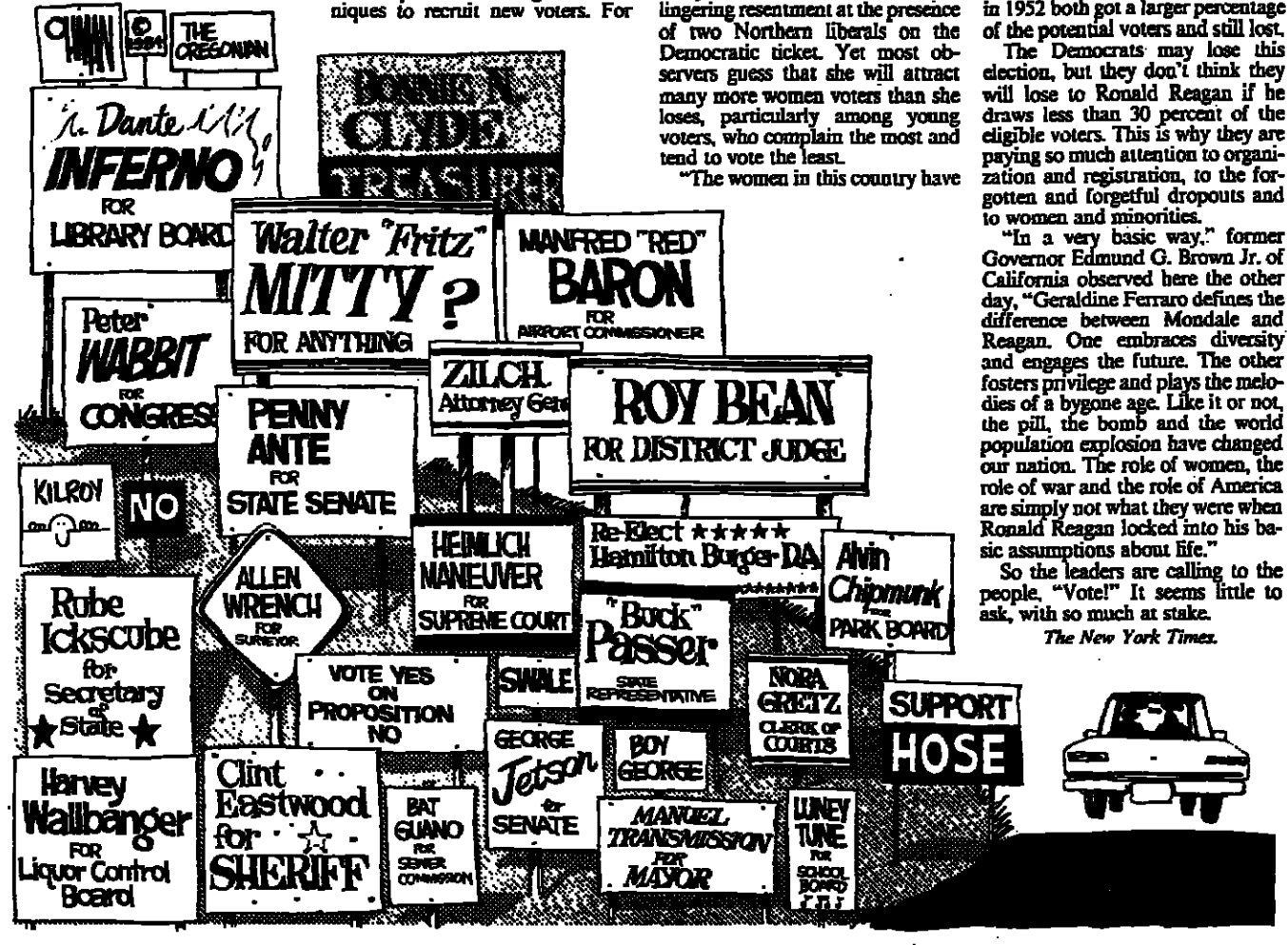
The percentage of voters compared to the rising number of potential voters is now the smallest in a century, and the Republicans have benefited by this downward trend. Ronald Reagan won the presidency in 1980 with only 27.9 percent of potential voters, whereas Wendell Wilkie in 1940 and Adlai Stevenson in 1952 both got a larger percentage of the potential voters and still lost.

The Democrats may lose this election, but they don't think they will lose to Ronald Reagan if he draws less than 30 percent of the eligible voters. This is why they are paying so much attention to organization and registration, to the forgotten and forgetful dropouts and to women and minorities.

"In a very basic way," former Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr. of California observed here the other day, "Geraldine Ferraro defines the difference between Mondale and Reagan. One embraces diversity and engages the future. The other fosters privilege and plays the melodies of a bygone age. Like it or not, the pill, the bomb and the world population explosion have changed our nation. The role of women, the role of war and the role of America are simply not what they were when Ronald Reagan locked into his basic assumptions about life."

So the leaders are calling to the people, "Vote!" It seems little to ask, with so much at stake.

The New York Times.



The Debt Crisis: Can Democracy Afford Inaction?

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — Critics say that the International Monetary Fund's intention to work its painstaking way through the Third World debt problem, country by country, must be abandoned for a more cohesive, global strategy.

Henry Kissinger has written (H/T, June 25) that unless the rich nations accept that these debts cannot be repaid for a decade or more, there will be "a political confrontation between the United States and the principal Latin American debtors." He called for governments to "step in" with new loan money, either directly or through international institutions like the World Bank and the IMF.

Mr. Kissinger would cut interest rates and set a "realistic schedule" for debt payments. But he offered no details on how to do it or who would absorb the losses.

Mr. Kissinger's is not the only voice to be raised in questioning the IMF approach. For example, at the recent 40th anniversary celebration of the founding of the World Bank

and the IMF, the executive director for Brazil, Alexandre Kalka, said that the Fund should make its conditions for loans "more liberal."

But it is Mr. Kissinger who appears to have got under the skin at the topmost level of the IMF. Snapped an influential insider: "If you had a public scheme to let Henry I can tell you that [you wouldn't] have any chance of success in this country or in Europe either, because they'd say: 'Why should we pay for [debts] caused by these high U.S. interest rates which are stemming from the budget deficit here?'"

"To say that the debts cannot be repaid is not the right approach. Debts are not destined to be repaid according to a predetermined schedule, with no other loans being made. It doesn't work that way. If you asked any treasurer in the world to pay its obligations on schedule, without any replacement or rollover, there wouldn't be any that could do it ...

"The reality of the problem is this: Any country, or company for that matter, must show enough economic performance so it can justify a reasonable increase in its stock [of debt] or at least that it can justify the rollover of the existing [amount], and that it can service the debt. Service the debt, not pay it, not amortize it — service it, pay the interest."

"If a super Uncle Sam in the international world" were created to bail out the debtor countries, the commercial banks would step aside, and "then you kill the hen that lays the golden eggs," he said.

There are a lot of assumptions that go into this IMF defense that the debt problem is "manageable," chief among them being that the rich nations will expand at a 3- to 4-percent rate for the next several years; that America will cut its huge budget deficit that causes interest rates to rise; that protectionism in the rich nations will not go hog-wild, cutting off ex-

port growth in the Third World; that population growth will not expand dangerously — a supposition that the recent World Bank report challenges.

Since the IMF has the strong support, in this instance, of the Reagan administration, it seems clear that Mr. Kissinger's and similar pleas will go unheeded, short of some new and overwhelming international disaster. As Joseph Kraft, the syndicated columnist, wrote in a special report for the Group of Thirty on the Mexican rescue operation, "until some terrible crisis forces another approach, the Mexican model is in the saddle."

But many thoughtful citizens think that at a minimum there is a clear need for contingency planning to meet some of the worst-case possibilities. A high official of the Argentine government presses for "the use of political imagination to avoid today's tensions and tomorrow's conflicts."

Specific plans have been suggested, in particular by Felix Rohatyn and Peter Kenen to stretch out short-term loans to something like 15- to 30-year maturities at around 6 percent interest. Anthony Solomon, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, proposes a "cap" on interest rates that would defer interest above a certain level for payment later on.

As the conventional wisdom suggests, these ideas — and Mr. Kissinger's — may not be salable to the U.S. Congress and other parliaments. If so, it is worthwhile trying to find some strategy that is.

For, as Colin I. Bradford pointed out in a recent study for the Overseas Development Council, there is no global economic strategy or clearly discernible leadership right now. In the void or stalemate that exists, the IMF approach takes over by default.

The fear in underdeveloped parts of the world is that growth is being sacrificed to control of inflation. If the consequences of this are repressive, as Latin American leaders and many in Europe fear, it could spell a serious setback for democratic forces that are fighting for survival or expansion in a number of countries.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Europe's Lost Jews

Recently there have been a number of articles in your pages on the new technological revolution and the fear that Europe may be rapidly falling behind or unable to compete with new developments in the United States and Japan. One factor has not been discussed: the rebound effect of the expulsion and extermination of Jews from Europe, beginning with the Russian persecutions in the 19th century and ending with the immediate postwar period. Many of the leading scientists and technologists in the electronic revolution in the United States are directly or indirectly part of this vast refugee group.

Conversely, the destruction of the major part of the Jewish community in Europe removed not only these people, but the potential offspring who would now be playing a major role in European science and technology — with, presumably, good links to the American intellectual commu-

In Europe, A New Slant On Israel

By Dominique Moïsi

PARIS — When the excitement of this week's elections and of the post-electoral politicking subsides, Israelis might do well to look abroad and notice that Europe's approach to Israel is changing.

The positive emotions of the 1950s and '60s when Israel was perceived by Europeans as a courageous and small pioneer state symbolized by the kibbutz, have long disappeared. But the virtual ostracism of the 1970s and the turn of the decade, when Israel was seen mainly as an ambitious imperialist power bent on expansion, is slowly giving way as well.

Europeans now seem to be entering a third phase characterized by a more neutral and less emotional approach to Israel. This has much to do with a perception that the Hebrew state is no longer the exclusive or even the dominant factor for unrest in the region, given the rise of revolutionary Islam as a destabilizing force and the war between Iran and Iraq. To understand this shifting European mood, one must relate strategic and economic considerations with psychological ones affected by an evolving sense of guilt.

Strategically, many European countries have long been frustrated with developments in a region of former influence that they no longer control. But lately, the loss of influence has been offset by a marked decrease in Europe's dependence on oil. The Gulf war has failed to provoke serious concern among Europeans, either because of an unwillingness to become further involved or because of excessive optimism as to the future of oil supplies.

The passage of time increased Europe's psychological distance from Israel. While memories of Nazi horrors faded, the Jewish state had been gaining strength. Harsh economic realities made themselves fully felt in Europe after 1973 and even more so after 1977, when Menachem Begin came to power. Realpolitik gradually met less resistance from emotions.

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 at first reinforced this process of isolation of Israel, which was progressing a new mood set in. The Israelis were not looking better, but the Palestinians and the Lebanese were now looking different. They were no longer uniquely victims; they were now deemed to be largely responsible for their unfortunate situation.

This new perception was reinforced by what can be called a crisis of Third World consciousness in Europe, particularly evident in France. The Third World began to be seen in a less idealized way.

European support for the Palestinian cause in the 1970s drew on a context of concern for the Third World, worries about oil and a feeling that the Middle East situation was critical but manageable. If only adequate pressure could be exerted on the Israelis. Today Europeans are less worried by their economic dependence on the region and less influenced by guilt feelings, whether toward the Israelis or the Palestinians. It is as if conflicting emotions had canceled each other out.

The Europeans are also less inclined to believe that they can exert significant influence on the political evolution of the region — except for the formulation of a largely declaratory policy, with not much more impact than that of a Greek chorus.

So the present context is dominated by a new realism — a new cynicism, some would say. The mid-1980s are a time of preoccupation with technology. European companies which, after the 1974 oil shock, were willing to comply with the Arab embargo and refrained from trading with the Israelis, are discovering the value of Israel as the "Japan of the Middle East," with the difference that Europeans can see in Israel a piece of offshoot of their own Western tradition and thus confirmation of their own latent dynamism.

This emerging change has yet to be perceived, much less exploited, by Israelis who still look at Europe with a mixture of historical emotions — memories of the Holocaust, political frustration vis-à-vis policy perceived as hostile (typified by the Venice declaration of 1980), a disposition to feel that ultimately Europe may no longer matter and that the only West that counts is the United States. The mid-1980s may turn out to have been as exaggerated as were the fears of the '70s. But this more "neutral" mood is probably here to stay.

The writer is associate director of the Institut Français des Relations Internationales. He contributes articles to the International Herald Tribune.



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SCIENCE

Rethinking IQ Tests and Their Value

By Daniel Goleman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Mention IQ and most people think of a single score on a test that shows how smart we are. But to psychologists, intelligence quotients are elusive items that may or may not measure a thing called intelligence, which may or may not predict how well people will do in life.

Peter Medawar, the Nobel Prize-winning biologist, has long argued that attaching a single number to IQ creates the dangerous illusion that we know what intelligence is and can measure it. If he is right, the illusion engulfs many thousands of people. IQ tests and their cousins, achievement tests (which assess particular skills rather than overall intelligence), are ubiquitous; the armed forces, schools, employers, indeed most organizations that sort people according to mental abilities use them.

Schools are the largest customers, and it is there, critics say, that the illusion can become a nightmare. Test scores often determine the courses students take, the level of work assigned and the careers for which they are prepared.

Many who use the tests, however, defend them on the ground that society needs some way to match people to suitable positions. "You've got to make some kind of assessment to know what a kid can and cannot do," said Walter Prys-wansky, a psychologist at the University of North Carolina School of Education, "so you can plan according to his strengths and weaknesses." For that reason, more and more psychologists who object to traditional IQ measures are proposing what they believe to be bet-

ter alternatives. In the process, they are threatening the highly competitive and conservative multimillion-dollar testing industry. Although about 200 IQ measures are available, only six are widely used. The industry's hesitance to try new approaches results largely from their clients' reluctance to use unfamiliar tests whose scores they cannot easily interpret.

One of the more radical of these new approaches comes from the psychologist Arthur Jensen at the University of California, Berkeley, who created an uproar several years ago by proposing that differences in IQ among races are mostly hereditary rather than environmental. Dr. Jensen would replace the paper and pencil test with an electronic measure of reaction time, or the speed with which people make simple decisions, such as whether the words "cat" and "bird" mean the same thing. Reaction time, Dr. Jensen argues, reveals basic cognitive abilities that are at the core of intelligence.

Many experts disagree. They warn that Dr. Jensen may be measuring a factor, such as attention span, that is only tangentially related to intelligence. Robert Sternberg, a psychologist at Yale, notes in the Phi Delta Kappan, a journal for educators, that "the large majority of consequential tests that confront us do not require that problems be solved or decisions made in the small number of seconds typically allotted for the solution of IQ test problems."

Then, too, the Jensen proposal, like its predecessors, treats intelligence as a single entity. Instead, many psychologists say, people should speak of multiple intelli-

gences, including spatial abilities, musical talents, body movement (as found in dancers), the ability to deal with others and the ability to know one's self.

To get at these, Howard Gardner, a psychologist at Harvard University and author of "Frames of Mind" (Basic Books), plans to monitor preschool children for six months to a year as they play freely with certain materials and engage in set tasks, such as learning a song. He then hopes to streamline the procedure to "come up with a profile of intellectual propensities that would explain the child's strengths and suggest how his weaknesses could be strengthened."

Dr. Gardner says his evaluation will provide more useful information than existing IQ tests since it is more attuned to the learning environment, which spans everything from conversations heard at home to materials used in school.

The importance of that environment was underscored by the recent startling finding that Americans' IQ scores have been rising for the past half century. According to data published in the Psychological Bulletin by James Flynn from the University of Dunedin in New Zealand, the gain is impressive: almost 15 IQ points. Thus, someone who scores 100 today — 100 being average and 140 being exceptionally high — would have scored 115 on the 1932 version of the test. According to Dr. Flynn, heredity cannot account for such a large gain in a generation or two, but environmental changes can.

John Ogbu, a Nigerian anthropologist at Berkeley, agrees. Indeed, he says the difference in average IQ scores between black and white Americans is almost identical

to the difference in scores between advantaged and disadvantaged groups elsewhere. In Israel, for example, Jews from North Africa and the Middle East, who have been discriminated against, test on average 15 IQ points lower than European Jews, he says.

Research by a growing number of psychologists indicates that while IQ test scores appear to be related to success in school, they have surprisingly little to do with success in careers. The majority of successful people in any field, studies show, have IQ scores that fall within the normal range.

According to R.C. Lewontin, Peter Rose and Leon Kamin in "Not in Our Genes" (Pantheon), family background predicts financial achievement far better than an IQ score does. "If IQ tests do measure intrinsic intelligence as is claimed," they write, "then clearly it is better to be born rich than smart."

"The IQ test was invented to predict academic performance, nothing else," said Robert Zajonc, a psychologist at the University of Michigan who has studied the effect of family background on IQ. "If we wanted something that would predict life success, we'd have to invent another test completely."

Is Man Losing Battle With Mosquito?

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Although new studies, techniques and chemicals offer some hope for the future, many scientists say man is losing ground in his age-old battle with the mosquito.

The war has ramifications far graver than any discomfort from itching. Scientists point to the following developments, which include a range of health problems: • The biological control of mosquitoes through natural agents has proved more expensive and less effective than once was hoped.

• Old-fashioned methods of control, such as draining swamps and other breeding grounds, are sometimes thwarted by environmental concerns.

• Mosquitoes are becoming resistant to new insecticides almost as fast as chemists can make them.

• Some diseases carried by mosquitoes are rapidly on the rise around the world, including malaria and dengue fever.

• Drugs to treat and prevent malaria, such as chloroquine, are losing their effectiveness.

• Reported cases of equine en-

cephalitis, a mosquito-borne disease fatal to horses, are increasing in parts of the United States.

"The war against the mosquito is going backward," said Dr. George B. Craig Jr., director of the Vector Biology Laboratory at the University of Notre Dame, one of the world's foremost experts on mosquitoes.

That does not mean man is retreating — far from it. Research is progressing on new kinds of insecticides and repellents. Moreover, scientists are learning a great deal about the mosquito: its breeding habits, behavior and genetics and the mysteries of its sensory systems, all of which hold the promise of more effective weapons.

Yet the search for the perfect repellent has been frustrating. No real progress has been made in the past quarter century, and researchers say the goal may still be billions of bites away.

In the meantime, mosquitoes are becoming resistant to almost every kind of insecticide. The problem has to do with evolution, scientists explain. In every large population of mosquitoes a few will naturally be resistant to a new insecticide and will survive and genetically pass along that resistance to their offspring. Soon, the area will be populated with mosquitoes that cannot be killed by the insecticide.

"What's disturbing," said Michael J. Dover, a researcher in the Global Pesticide Use Project of the World Resources Institute based in Washington, "is that they're developing multiple resistances. It's something that has built up over time."

One solution, he said, would be to better manage and cut back the agricultural use of pesticides, which, while not intended for mosquitoes, nonetheless cause resistance to rise.

In 1957 the World Health Organization began its chemical war on mosquitoes. By 1980, Dr. Dover noted, 51 of the 60 malaria-carrying species exhibited resistance to

the three main residual insecticides — DDT, lindane and dieldrin.

"The replacement insecticides almost always involve increased costs for the countries that can least afford them," he noted. "DDT was cheap. Some of the newer insecticides are many times more expensive."

The effects are clear. There have been epidemic resurgences of malaria in India and Pakistan, according to Dr. Dover, and serious problems in parts of Africa, Asia and Central America.

One place in the United States where resistance to familiar chemicals is clearly becoming a problem is California, said Gilbert Challet, director of vector control in Orange County.

"Environmental controls have gotten so bad it's almost impossible to dig a ditch in a salt marsh," he said. "The environmental agencies say don't dig. In that case, we say we'll have to use insecticides. That gets them even worse. So it goes back and forth, and it takes a lot of convincing."

During the past decade, one hope has been to wage biological war. Weapons have included mosquitoes that do not bite people but devour the kind that do; minnows that feed on mosquito larvae; and a bacterium, *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis*, known as Bti, which infects mosquito larvae with a deadly toxin.

But those procedures are expensive and difficult to carry out. And they only kill a small percentage of the pests.

Dr. Craig of the Notre Dame laboratory said the resurgence in diseases carried by mosquitoes includes not just malaria but dengue fever, which is characterized by fever, rash, and severe pain in the joints and back. "Dengue is epidemic right now in the Virgin Islands, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Haiti, Cuba and really all over the Caribbean," he said. "Chances for introduction into the Southeastern United States are great."

What's smart?

The first two examples are standard IQ questions which, Yale psychologist Robert J. Sternberg says, rely on specific skills a child learns in school. He contends intelligence tests should measure mental skills like insight, which is needed to solve examples 3 and 4.

1. CAR is to GASOLINE as HUMAN is to:
a. oil b. energy c. food d. fuel

2. In the following series, what number comes next? 3, 7, 12, 18, —
a. 24 b. 25 c. 26 d. 27

3. If you have black socks and brown socks in your drawer, mixed in a ratio of 4 to 5, how many socks will you have to take out to make sure of having a pair of the same color?

4. Water lilies double in area every 24 hours. At the beginning of the summer there is one water lily in the lake. It takes 60 days for the lake to become covered with water lilies. On what day is the lake half covered?

Answers: 1. food 2. 25 3. three 4. 58th day
Source: Robert J. Sternberg, "Testing Intelligence Without IQ Tests"

IN BRIEF

Head Cancer Linked to 2d Malignancy

BALTIMORE (UPI) — More than half of those who survive head and neck cancer develop some other form of malignancy, researchers at the University of Maryland reported.

Doctors at the university said a study showed for the first time that about 55 percent of the subjects will have another bout with cancer within 10 years after being cured of head and neck cancer, and all but 10 percent of them will die. The doctors said the initial and subsequent development of malignancies was linked almost exclusively to aspects of the patients' lifestyle, such as heavy smoking and drinking.

The 18-year study of 2,013 patients with a variety of head and neck cancers — except those of the brain and eye — also showed that another 34 percent of those who survive the second onslaught of malignancy later develop a third or fourth form of cancer. None of them is likely to survive, researchers said.

Fluoride's Effect on Fetus Is Studied

PORTLAND, Maine (UPI) — It has been proven that fluoride use by children has dramatically cut their tooth decay. Now researchers believe it is possible to fight cavities even before birth.

In a seven-year study, sponsored by the National Institutes of Health, researchers are giving pregnant women fluoride tablets to see if the nutrient will help in the development of fetuses' teeth so they have fewer cavities in childhood, officials said Tuesday.

"We know fluoride in water cuts tooth decay among children and adults but this study will attempt to see if fluoride pre-natally makes a difference," said Grace Moynihan of southern Maine's Center for Community Dental Health.

Fathers Shown to Transmit Diabetes

BOSTON (AP) — Fathers are four times as likely as mothers to pass on juvenile diabetes to their children, and this discovery may provide clues about how the disease is inherited, researchers say.

So far, however, they cannot explain why the sex difference exists. Some genetic defect may be transmitted more often by men than by women. Scientists believe that the disease is inherited. But just how this works is still a mystery. Most victims do not have diabetic parents. So the genetic factor — whatever it is — remains hidden most of the time.

Juvenile diabetes, also known as insulin-dependent diabetes, usually strikes during childhood. In the latest study, 6.1 percent of the children of diabetic fathers developed the disease by age 20, compared with only 1.3 percent of the diabetic mothers. Overall, a child faces about a 5 percent chance of getting diabetes if his brother or sister has the disease.

Anti-Gonorrhea Drug Called Effective

BOSTON (Combined Dispatches) — An experimental medicine is highly effective against drug-resistant forms of gonorrhea and may someday replace penicillin as the standard treatment for the venereal disease, researchers say.

Penicillin has been the recommended treatment for gonorrhea for 30 years. However, public health officials in the United States are concerned about the emergence of strains that resist penicillin, and also tetracycline. Officials at the national Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta say 17 states have detected strains of gonorrhea that are resistant to both.

In another study, doctors tested the medicine norfloxacin on navy men in the Philippines who were infected with drug-resistant forms of gonorrhea. Just two pills were 100 percent effective in curing the disease. The study, directed by Dr. Steven R. Corder of the Naval Hospital in San Diego, was published in the New England Journal of Medicine. The drug is still being tested and is not available for public use. (AP, UPI)

Roach's Instinct May Be Its Undoing

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut (UPI) — The sex drive of the cockroach may prove to be the death of the species, a research group at Yale University has reported.

The potent sex attractant produced in minute quantities by virgin female cockroaches has been synthesized and will be tested to control the pests prevalent in the United States, South and Central America, Europe, Malaysia and the Philippines.

Stuart L. Schreiber, an associate professor of chemistry, said the extraordinarily potent chemical — periplanone-B — is irresistible to male cockroaches, causing them to seek out its source. The hormone lures cockroaches to a trap "very effectively," he said.

Dinosaur Imprints Found in Thailand

BANGKOK (AP) — Fossilized dinosaur footprints, believed to be 140 million to 160 million years old, have been discovered in a national wildlife reserve in northern Thailand, a Mineral Resources Department official has reported.

Rucha Ingava, the official, said the prints, 16 inches long and 14 inches wide (41 by 36 centimeters), were identified as those of a bipedal, or two-footed, dinosaur. He said a team of French experts from the University of Paris would arrive in Thailand near the end of the year to do intensive research on the fossils.

Livermore Starts Up Powerful Laser

LIVERMORE, California (UPI) — The world's most powerful laser, capable of delivering up to 120 trillion watts of energy, has started operations at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

The laser can be used to "increase the understanding of weapons physics," leading to "more efficient nuclear weapons," said officials at the laboratory, one of the United States' largest research facilities for designing nuclear weapons.

The laser's beams, each 500 feet (150 meters) long, are directed at targets barely visible to the human eye. In tests earlier this month, eight of the 10 laser beams were fired, delivering 57 trillion watts of infrared laser light in a single pulse. That was twice as much laser light as produced by the world's second most powerful laser, in Osaka, Japan, scientists said.

Electroshock Called Safe, Effective

BOSTON (UPI) — Electric shock therapy, the application of high voltages to the brain, is safe and effective against severe depression, according to a report published in the New England Journal of Medicine. Electroconvulsive therapy, as the technique is formally known, has long been the subject of debate because doctors have no idea why it works and many people believe it causes permanent memory loss. But a review of recent studies on the subject found the technique is the best treatment of severe depression. Reports of severe memory loss were also found to have been blown out of proportion.

"People not familiar with the treatment view the idea of using electricity on the brain as something dangerous and probably not effective," said the report's author, Dr. Raymond R. Crowe, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Iowa College of Medicine. "But medical evidence indicates that it is the most effective treatment we have for major depression. Moreover, the study examined evidence of damage to the brain and found no evidence of persisting damage."

Doctors Warn Against Tanning Suit

BOSTON (UPI) — A new type of bathing suit that allows ultraviolet sunlight to tan the wearer's body may increase the risk of skin cancer, a group of New York doctors report.

The popular suit, called an "unsuit," is made with a special cotton weave that lets tanning rays through without being transparent. Dr. Darrell S. Rigal and colleagues at New York University Medical Center warn that the suits are not as protective as the manufacturer contends. The maker says it has a sun-tanning index of six, which means that someone wearing the suit must stay in the sun six hours to get the same exposure as one hour unprotected.

"The average values of [our] measurements suggest a protection factor of only 3.5," the doctors said in a letter to the editor of the New England Journal of Medicine. Therefore, they said, a considerable amount of solar, and therefore carcinogenic, rays pass through the suit.

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• **FRENCH MAN**, 31, Master, D.E.A. in social sciences English: experience in non formal educational programs for adults, curriculum development, experience in developing countries. SEKS challenging position in international environment/ different offers can be considered. Ref.: 368/PARIS CADRES I/C.

WALL STREET WATCH
Market Plays Politics
Can Be Best Office

CURRENCY RATES

INTEREST RATES

GOLD PRICE

صكنا من الامم

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Ytd	High	Low	Close	Chg	Vol	Div	Yld	PE
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
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AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg	Vol	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio
Indus	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Trans	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Comp	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Indus	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Trans	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Comp	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Indus	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Trans	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Comp	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				

NYSE Index									
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg	Vol	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio
Composite	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Indus	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Trans	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Comp	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Indus	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Trans	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Comp	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Indus	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Trans	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				

NYSE Closing									
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg	Vol	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio
Composite	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Indus	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Trans	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Comp	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Indus	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Trans	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Comp	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Indus	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Trans	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				

AMEX Diaries									
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg	Vol	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio
Advanced	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Declined	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Unchanged	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Advanced	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Declined	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Unchanged	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Advanced	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Declined	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Unchanged	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				

NASDAQ Index									
Index	High	Low	Close	Chg	Vol	Div	Yld	PE	Ratio
Composite	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Indus	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Trans	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Comp	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Indus	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Trans	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Comp	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Indus	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				
Trans	1,084.34	1,084.34	1,084.34	+	1,100				

AMEX Most Actives									
Symbol	Ytd	High	Low	Close	Chg	Vol	Div	Yld	PE
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
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NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Ytd	High	Low	Close	Chg	Vol	Div	Yld	PE
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			

At 3 P.M.: Trading Is Active

United Press International

NEW YORK — The stock market, after seasawing much of the session, turned higher late Wednesday afternoon in fairly active trading as Wall Street bounced back from a 17-month low.

The Dow Jones industrial average, was ahead 13.47 to 1,080.04 an hour before the close. It skidded 10.05 to 1,086.57 on Tuesday, the lowest closing level since it finished at 1,080.40 on Feb. 22, 1983.

The Dow, which hit a previous 1984 low of 1,086.90 on June 15, fell 36.33 the previous five sessions and was down 300.07 since hitting its 1984 high of 1,286.64 on Jan. 6.

Advances led declines 750-712 among the 1,876 issues traded. Volume rose to 763 million shares, up from 592 million Tuesday.

Analysts said a large institutional investor launched a buying program during the afternoon that bolstered market spirits. They said there was considerable bargain hunting following the market's lengthy slide.

But many others big traders were selling to move their cash into the bond market. Brokers said Chrysler's pension fund recently sold \$630 million worth of stock to lock into high yields in the bond market.

Bonds rallied early in the day after Federal Reserve Chairman Paul A. Volcker told a congressional committee the board had decided not to tighten credit this year. But he would not rule out the possibility of higher interest rates.

Investors have been disturbed and confused about the economy and the high rates of interest that have resulted from tight Fed policy.

AR Corp. was one of the most active NYSE-listed issues and sharply lower. First Boston removed the stock from its recommended list and lowered its earnings estimates for AMR.

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Ytd	High	Low	Close	Chg	Vol	Div	Yld	PE
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			

Continental Illinois was sharply lower in heavy trading. Published reports said shareholders receive one thousandth of one cent for each of their shares under a federal rescue plan being considered.

Chase Manhattan was active following blocks of 500,000 shares at 37 1/2 and 500,000 shares at 38 1/4.

St. Regis, which rose 3 1/2 Tuesday, moved up in active trading. St. Regis rejected a bid by publisher Rupert Murdoch for 50.1 percent of its stock.

General Motors, which skidded 2 1/4 Tuesday, rebounded in active trading along with Ford and Chrysler.

Du Pont jumped after posting second-quarter earnings of \$1.81 a share compared with \$1.13 a year ago. DuPont also raised its dividend to 75 cents a share from 70 cents.

Amerasia Hess gave ground. Hess had second-quarter earnings of 64 cents a share compared with 81 cents a year ago.

Mesa Petroleum was lower. Mesa reported second-quarter earnings of 25 cents a share, excluding a \$3.17 a-share profit from its sale of Gulf Oil stock, against 27 cents a year ago.

Whitehall, whose second-quarter earnings dropped to 56 cents a share from 90 cents, was sharply lower at the outset.

Fieldcrest Mills, which reported a second-quarter loss of \$563,000 compared with a profit of \$1.5 million a year ago, was lower at one time.

Matsushita Electric and TDK Corp. were higher most of the day. The Japan-based companies both reported higher first-half earnings.

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	Ytd	High	Low	Close	Chg	Vol	Div	Yld	PE
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
AMC	17.00	17.00	16.75	16.87	+	1,100			
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China Leaping Back Into Olympics

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There She Goes...

WASHINGTON—Two earth-shattering things happened in recent weeks that affected every person in the United States. One was that the Democratic National Convention selected a woman as its vice-presidential candidate, and the other was that Miss America of 1984 appeared on the nation's newstands as a nude in Penthouse magazine.

For those Americans who are far more interested in the fate of Miss America than they are in the Democratic ticket, the news that Vanessa Williams lost her crown split the country down the middle. Everywhere you went you found bitter arguments between those who believed Miss Williams was treated unfairly, as opposed to those who claimed abridgment was the only honorable way out.

I was so shaken by the whole affair I sought out a bar on Monday night where Washington opinion-makers meet to discuss the latest world crises. Grown men were yelling at each other.

Once again the right wing lined up against the liberals in voicing moral indignation.

A conservative columnist said, "The pageant people had no choice but to force her to resign. Miss America is the nearest thing this country has to Princess Di, and by posing in the buff Vanessa tarnished this country's stars."

"She was hounded into posing for the pictures two years before she went for the title," a liberal columnist shouted. "I would be the last one to condone nudity in any

magazine, but in this case an exception should have been made, particularly since Vanessa Williams, as Miss America, has always behaved like a queen."

Another conservative columnist piped up. "That's typical double-standard left-wing thinking. Your heart bleeds for everyone who shucks off all her clothes for Penthouse, but you people still will never forgive Nixon for Watergate."

I didn't want to be left out of the conversation. "I don't believe we should allow this to become an ideological question. We have to put the pictures and then put the pictures in the magazine and then put the pictures in the magazine and then put the pictures in the magazine."

"Possibly," I admitted, "but why throw out Miss America with the bathwater? There isn't a man in this bar who doesn't wish that Vanessa Williams had not posed for the pictures. But as Jesse Jackson has said many times, 'We must condemn the sin and not the sinner.'"

The conservative columnist retorted, "What about all the kids who pick it up at the newsstand, look at the pictures and then put the magazine back? Don't you think it has an effect on them?"

"Possibly," I admitted, "but why throw out Miss America with the bathwater? There isn't a man in this bar who doesn't wish that Vanessa Williams had not posed for the pictures. But as Jesse Jackson has said many times, 'We must condemn the sin and not the sinner.'"

"I'll drink to that," one of my liberal supporters said.

"I won't," a conservative columnist yelled. "She was punished so that generations of future Americans will never have to fear that the person who holds the second highest position in this land will ever pose for a skin magazine again. What kind of message would we be sending to the Soviets if we allowed Miss America to wear her crown on the Bob Hope show, but showed her wearing nothing in Penthouse magazine?"

The bartender, trying to avoid a fistfight, said, "You know what I would have given her?"

We all asked what.

"F-I-I at 100th of a second."

Is Sun Setting on the British Bulldog?

By R. W. Apple Jr.

SPALDWICK, England — Is the bony English bulldog, that wartime symbol of British pluck, the cartoonist's favorite personification of the national character, in the process of disappearing?

Row-legged, flat-faced, low-slung and burly, somehow simultaneously pugnacious and benign, the bulldog was identified with Winston Churchill just as Fala the scottie was identified with his ally, Franklin D. Roosevelt. But the underdog jaw and the pug nose of the breed are seldom seen these days in a country where dogs are omnipresent on city streets, on country lanes, in houses, in pubs.

The official figures kept by the Kennel Club show that German shepherds, Labrador retrievers and Yorkshire terriers are the most popular dogs in Britain; no fewer than 20,593 new-born shepherds were registered last year. Bulldogs, however, were only 792 registrations.

According to F. A. Hamilton, the editor of the weekly Dog World, the fact that German shepherds outnumber English bulldogs results not from a decline in patriotism but from an increase in crime. "It's the changing times, I'm afraid," Hamilton said. "People want the shepherds as guard dogs."

Bulldogs were still among the top 20 British breeds as recently as 1954, but then they dropped completely off the list, and for the past two decades there have been fewer than 1,000 registrations a year.

Originally bred to bait bulls — hence the name — the bulldog was known in Britain as early as 1500. It is a descendant of the mastiff, a Tibetan breed that is one of four types of dog thought to have existed in 3000 B.C.

Although they were often tossed into the air, the dogs kept on until they finally pinned the enraged bull by the nose. Great sums of money were bet on the outcome of the fights until the sport was finally outlawed in this country in 1835.

Little by little, bulldogs' legs have grown shorter and their bodies stouter; old prints show creatures that are positively elfin compared with the modern bruisers. But in the process, some critics say, they have become disease-prone, vulnerable in particular to ailments that make breathing difficult.

"Ridiculous, absolute nonsense," retorted G. S. Wakefield, a no-nonsense woman who has been breeding bulldogs at her house in this Cambridge village for 30 years.

"None of my dogs is ever sick. They exercise three times a day, without leashes, just running free, in all kinds of weather. Don't tell me they can't move or breathe!"

Wakefield, a regular winner at the big Crufts dog shows in London for more than two decades, is a sturdy Englishwoman with a single, rather esoteric passion in life. There are bulldogs in the kennels out back, baby



British bulldog at dog show in Bath, England.

bulldogs in a box in her kitchen and representations of bulldogs all over the house — on cartoons, mirrors, statuettes, ashtrays, prints, paintings, photographs, plates, paperweights, even a fire screen.

All her champions are kept outdoors; indeed, that is the prefix to their names. They are called Outdoors Boomer, Outdoors Basher, Outdoors Jubilee, Outdoors Duke, to suggest how hale and hearty a bunch they are. Wakefield, a widow, says that "my dogs are my life," but she is not above a little fun. She used to tease her husband occasionally by calling him "Indoors Boomer."

Wakefield bulldogs have appeared on television, and they help earn their keep by posing for advertising photos. Some have won titles as far afield as the Netherlands, the United States and Brazil.

"The bulldog will never disappear," Wakefield, who is in her 60s, said with a determined air. "The bulldog is the British breed — strong, tough, good-natured. Like a lot of us, they're beautifully ugly animals."

Rita Stratta, manager of the pet shop at Harrods, the big London department store, says the bulldog is a connoisseur's dog, "the kind of breed that only appeals to people who want to be a little bit different. She likes them herself and finds their temperament 'enchanting,' she said, but she conceded that she had relatively few requests for them from customers, whatever their nationality.

"They've become very expensive, for one thing," Stratta said, "as much as \$600 or \$700 for a good puppy. They're hard to find. A vet I used to know called them an anatomical disaster."

PEOPLE
Japanese Prince to Wed

Prince Norihito, nephew of Emperor Hirohito and ninth in line to the Chrysanthemum Throne, has announced his intention to marry a commoner, a spokesman said Wednesday. Norihito, 29, youngest son of the emperor's youngest brother, Prince Mikasa, will marry Hisako Tottori, 31, possibly before the end of the year. The marriage of members of the imperial family to commoners has become fairly usual in recent years. Crown Prince Akihito, eldest son of the emperor and heir apparent, shocked some members of the 2,600-year-old dynasty by marrying a commoner 25 years ago. Crown Princess Michiko is expected to become the first common-born empress in Japanese history. Norihito, a graduate of Queens University of Kingston, Ontario, works with the Japan Foundation, a semigovernmental international-exchange organization. His fiancée, a graduate of Cambridge University, is a Japanese-English translator who often works for members of the imperial family.

Glyn (Scotty) Wolfe, an ordained Baptist minister who is recognized by the Guinness Book of World Records as the world's most married man among monogamous societies, has filed for his 26th divorce. Wolfe, the father of 40 children, and wife number 26, Cristina Sue Camacho Wolfe, were married in Las Vegas in January. He blamed a generation gap for his current matrimonial breakup. Wolfe, who was 76 Wednesday, said his 38-year-old wife wasn't home most of the time.

Two men thought oil paintings of Walter Mondale, Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson were just posters and so they took them as souvenirs from the Democratic National Convention center in San Francisco. Police Inspector Ben Lantier said Tuesday the two men returned the paintings, valued at \$10,000 by artist Cynthia Schuman.

Just so the new Miss America starts off with a clean record, let's start with the fact that her name really isn't Suzanne Charles. Her name is Suzanne DeGastine, pageant officials said. The former Miss

New Jersey thought it was too much of a tongue twister so she adopted her father's first name, Charles, as her last for professional purposes.

Arlene Dahl, 55, will marry for the sixth time on Monday when she and Marc Rosen, 40-ish, a perfume magnate, tie the knot on a cruise ship off Marbella on Spain's Costa Del Sol.

Experts searching Livorno's Royal Canal for lost works by Amedeo Modigliani discovered two sculptured stone heads in the mud Tuesday. The Italian news agency ANSA said the works were brought up on the eighth day of an operation to comb the canal for the Italian artist's missing works. Experts said it was too early to tell whether the sculptures were part of the works Modigliani reportedly threw away 75 years ago. Legend has it that Modigliani tossed several works of art into the 16th-century canal in 1909 when he left the city for Paris.

A Chinese playwright, once silenced in his own country, has brought Chinese drama to an international playwrights conference sponsored by the Eugene O'Neill Theater Center in Waterford, Connecticut. Huang Zongxiang, 62, acting as an "ambassador of Chinese theater," led a group that took part in the conference this week. "I think they've given people an indication of what is going on in China in terms of the theater. And it celebrates the outreach of the O'Neill conference," said George White, founder and president of the center, which is celebrating its 20th anniversary.

President Ronald Reagan's doctors have decided to do nothing more about a small growth found in his large intestine, and the president probably will not have another physical examination for "two or three years," his personal physician said Tuesday. The growth was "something you don't have to worry about," Dr. Dariusz Ruge said. He called the present "one of the healthiest people I know." Reagan, 73, had his first complete physical in two-and-a-half years on May 18.

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